

Kurdish

Republic of Ararat



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By
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(Ed. Germanic)

A History of Republic of Ararat

With an overview of Kurdish history

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Acknowledgement

The first edition of this book “Republic of Ararat” was published in Persian language in 2016 (ISBN: 978-1-927860-43-4). As far as I know, that book was the first work about Kurds and Republic of Ararat in that extent and content. Although I got the idea to write this book when I read a short article about the same subject in Armenian language, which was written by Gegham Vardanyan and published in 2013 at <http://www.diplomat.am/>.

As my readers have notices, so far I have tried to present my works in the languages of the people interested in the subject, that was the reason why the first edition was prepared in Persian, as the first effort to present “Republic of Ararat” in the history and also in Persian language.

In order, that this book to be accessible by wider audience, recently I decided to publish it in English language. This edition is somehow different from Persian edition, in these senses: 1) I have added more details, photos and maps and articles, 2) I have omitted the British Document of 1919-39 about Kurds, as the content of this book would be in multiple volumes, while, I have intended to do this work in one volume, although these documents are available in Internet¹.

I hope that the readers will notify me of possible errors in the book.

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1 - Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939. First Series Hardcover – January 1, 1957, (<https://www.amazon.com/Documents-British-Foreign-Policy-1919-1939/dp/0115915621>)

Foreword

One of the famous tribes of the Aryan race, which researchers do not doubt that they are Aryans, are the Kurds, whose names have been mentioned since ancient times¹.

Today, Kurds mainly live in Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon and follow Sunni Islam and a group of them belong to Shia, Yazidi and Ali Allahi religions. The main origin of Kurds according to D. N. Mackenzie and others have been in the northern region of Pars. After the invasion of Arabs, the Kurds expanded their settlement in the Northern Mesopotamia and they converted to Islam, but during the rule of the Seljuk Turks (11th-12th centuries), they settled in some areas of the southern provinces of Armenia (Armenian Mesopotamia, Aghznik, Korchaik). They, then gradually spread from these areas of Armenia to different areas of the Ottoman Empire (after the 16th century). The name "Kurdistan" is mentioned in the sources as the place where Kurds live, such as Kurdistan of Iran, Kurdistan of Iraq, Kurdistan of Turkey, and no land with clear political borders has existed by this name so far.

Kurds and Kurdistan have had a deep connection with Iran since the beginning of history. Although several views have been proposed about the origin and descent of the Kurds, it seems that the most correct interpretation belongs to Minorski, who calls the Kurds Aryans and "descendants of the Medes". The days of the arrival of the Aryans to this land were parallel to the Persians and Parthians. The Kurdish regions of

¹ - Rashid Yasemi, "Kurds and their race and history", 3rd edition, Tehran, Ebn-Sina publications, p. 3.

western Iran and the countries of Turkey, Iraq, and Syria are located in an area that was the territory of the Medes a few thousand years ago.

From the time of Madian until now, the Kurdish regions of Iran, including the provinces of Kurdistan, Kermanshah, Ilam, and parts of West Azerbaijan and Hamadan, have been in the territory of the governments and ruling families of Iran, and their historical fate has been shared with other Iranians. Turkish Kurdistan (a part of Western Armenia) and today's Syria and Iraq were also part of Iran until the Safavid period, and since then they came under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, and with the division of this empire after the First World War, it was divided between the three newly established states of Turkey, Iraq, and Syria. but despite the five-hundred-year separation from Iran and living in the geographical territory of the Arabs and Turks, they still maintain their connection to the history and culture of the ancient Aryan homeland and did not integrate into the culture of their neighbors or even their ruling governments. First of all, this requires a new look at the history and culture of the Kurdish people as part of the heritage of the ancient Aryans and the Iranian plateau.

Certainly, the scientific and research study of Kurdish history and culture from different angles opens new windows on Iranology and reveals some of the less known angles of this science.

Kurds are generally divided into two groups:

1- Northern Kurds or Kurmanjs (inhabitants of the republics of Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Syria, Iran, Iraq, etc.)

2- Southern Kurds or Surans (inhabitants of Iraq and Iran) who have differences in terms of linguistics and anthropology.

In order to examine the history of the Kurdish uprising throughout history, based on the Republic of Ararat, we consider it necessary to briefly introduce this people, then we will go into the details of their social and political developments.

Unfortunately, there are not many sources available about the Kurds, and in particular, not much research has been done about their history and culture. Although the main goal of this research is to present the Republic of Ararat and its relations especially with Armenians, we will try to give a more comprehensive introduction to the Kurdish people within the capacity of this work.

So far, some books have been published about Kurds in Persian, including:

- “Sharafname, the history of Kurdistan”, Sharaf Khan bin Shamsuddin Badlisi
- “Kurds and their racial unity”, written by Rashid Yasemi
- “Kurds of Iran”, Nasrullah Kasraian and Ziba Arashi
- “Kurds and Islam”, Dana Mehrnoos
- “What do the Kurds say”, Qadir Abdullah?
- “Kurd and Kurdistan”, written by Darek Kenan and Davis Adams, translated by Javad Hatefi
- Kurdistan and Kurds in Britain's confidential documents, Behzad Khushali
- Kurdistan and Kurds, Dr. Abdulrahman Ghasemlou
- Contemporary Kurdistan, M. A. Hasratian, M. s. Lazarev, Sh. Kh. Magoi translated by Kamran Amin Ave
- Kurdistan in the heart of modernization and revolution, Maerouf Kaabi
- Kurdistan, drawing the horizon of victory, Sarbedaran
- Free Kurd, the new identity of the Middle East, Abdullah Ojalan, translated by Kendal Rozhelat

Some of the foreign sources about the Kurds are as follows:

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- Agha, Shaikh and State, on the social and political organization of Kurdistan by. M. M. Van Bruinessen
 - Articles, lectures on Kurds & Kurdistan by. M. M. Van Bruinessen
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London

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Amsterdam

- Many article, in oriental studies departments in Europe and Russia, Armenia (ie. Acta Kurdica), etc.